

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY USSR (Tadzhik SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT The City of Stalinabad

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Background

1. The city of Stalinabad was divided into three rayons: Tsentralnyy, Dyushambinskiy, and Zheleznodorozhnyy. The area of the Old City extended approximately from Putovskaya ulitsa to ulitsa Lenina south to ploshchad Pravitelstva (Government Square), and west to east from ulitsa Chapayeva to Krasnopartizanskaya /Krasnykh Partizan/. The sections north and south of the Old City were erected after 1937 and consisted of modern large structures located on wide newly built or improved streets with plentiful vegetation. Native houses (kibitki) in the Old City were being replaced gradually by large modern buildings.
2. Around the city line and within the city limits, new living blocks and worker settlements had been constructed, and others were being added. 50X1-HUM
settlements 50X1-HUM Severnyy (North) Poselok, in the northern part of the city, and Sovetskiy Poselok, southwest of the city line. The largest portion of the area was assigned to private construction of so-called planovyye doma (plan houses) which were built with the help of a state loan of 10,000 rubles, payable in 20 years. However, the actual cost of such a house was between 40,000 and 50,000 rubles. According to the reconstruction plan, the area around the lake on Putovskaya ulitsa was to become the central point of future Stalinabad, which meant that the city would grow westward. The lots in the area north and west of the new Dinamo stadium

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STATE	X	ARMY	/Ev	X	NAVY	X	AIR	/Ev	X	FBI	X	AEC	ORR/Ev	X	
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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#").

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were in great demand and were priced as high as 30,000 rubles for one house lot. In comparison, lots in the Shlagbaum section in the southeastern part of the city cost 3 to 4,000 rubles.

Housing

3. The old native houses (kibitki) were built of saman, a homemade brick, compounded of clay, chopped straw and animal manure, which was mixed in a wet state and sun-dried. Most of these houses were painted white; roofs were covered with clay, roofing paper (tol), or tile (cherepitsa). The new two- and three-story buildings which were occupied by the government, institutional organizations, or used as apartment houses, were of ferro-concrete or brick construction; some were painted white, but most retained their original color. They had slate (shifer) and tile roofs. 50X1-HUM
4. [redacted] apartments in the new houses being built by the Construction Office (Stroykontora) were allocated in the following order: 10 percent of all apartments in the finished house were reserved for military personnel, 20 percent were distributed by the orders of the Gorispolkom (City Executive Committee), and the remaining 70 percent were used for the needs of the enterprise which received the house for exploitation (i.e., 70 percent of the apartments built for the textile combine would be distributed among the employees of this combine).

Streets

5. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

Approximately North to South

Lenina
Krasnopartizanskaya [Krasnykh Partizan]
Ordzhonikidze
Chapayeva
Pushkinskaya
Koktashskoye shosse
Krasnoarmeyskaya
Nizami

Approximately East to West

Shkolnaya
Budennogo
Putovskaya
Sadovodov (also given by source as Sadovoda)
Novo-Vostochnaya
Komsomolskaya
Kommunisticheskaya
prospekt Kuybysheva
Frunze
Chekhova
Subtropicheskaya (turning South to Ayni)
Ayni

6. The main street of Stalinabad was ulitsa Lenina. From ploshchad Pravitelstva to the railroad station square it was a broad thoroughfare divided in the middle by a walk for pedestrians. This walk was planted with grass and flower beds. The only other street of this kind was Shkolnaya, a small street in the northern part of the city, extending about 200 meters on either side of ulitsa Lenina. Commercial vehicles were prohibited on ulitsa Lenina, between Komsomolskaya ulitsa and ploshchad Fontana. Trucks detoured by way of ulitsa Chapayeva and Krasnopartizanskaya ulitsa.

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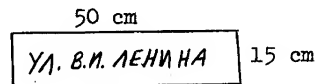
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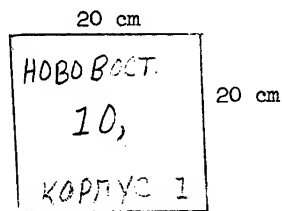
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7. Lenina, Putovskaya, Ayni, Shkolnaya, and Komsomolskaya were asphalted roads. Krasnopartizanskaya ulitsa was asphalt paved, except the portion north of Komsomolskaya ulitsa. Streets intersecting or ending at ulitsa Lenina were asphalted for about a distance of 200 meters. Other larger streets were mostly cobblestone roads (mostovaya). Most of the streets were unpaved (stone or dirt) roads.
8. Names of the streets were inscribed on steel plates about 15 x 50 cm. mounted on the house nearest each street corner. The name plate was white with a narrow black strip around the edge and black lettering.

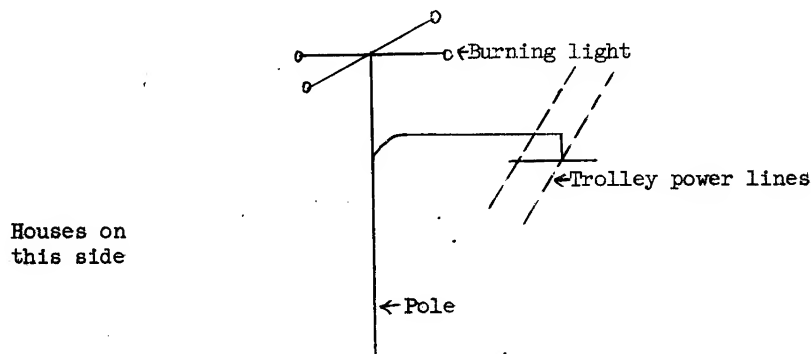


In addition to this, the street name appeared on each house number plate along with the house number. These plates, which superseded the old style plates in 1958, were about 20 x 20 cm, painted white with black lettering. The house plate shown below was a typical plate:



Even numbers were on one side of the street; uneven, on the other. Ulitsa Lenina had uneven numbers on the west side of the street.

9. Most streets of Stalinabad were well illuminated at night by round lamps mounted at the top of ferroconcrete poles. In order to prevent the theft of the bulbs, the latter were protected by metallic enclosures. In 1956, after the trolley bus line was put into operation on ulitsa Lenina, new street lights were erected on the top of the poles which supported the trolley power lines. Four lamps were mounted on the ends of two horizontal cross bars; but, for economy, only one bulb was burning.



Plashchad Fontana, located in front of the Opera House, was illuminated by a number of neon gas lights, each consisting of five pipe-like lamps placed horizontally one over another.

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Population

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10.

[redacted] in Stalinabad, the population had doubled. The majority of the population (in order of decreasing numbers) consisted of native Tadzhiks, Uzbeks, Bukhara Jews, and Russians.

11. During World War II the Soviet citizens of German origin were deported from the regions of Odessa, Minsk, Crimea, and other locations in the USSR and resettled in Stalinabad. The majority of these people were sentenced to 25 years of deportation (ssylka) and the following restrictions: freedom of movement limited to a 10 km belt around the city, a special cachet (pereselentsy) in passport, monthly registration at the local MVD office, deprivation of service in the army, and no right to marry. However, this latter restriction was frequently broken by people having common-law marriages. All German deportees, both men and women, performed the hardest work, (construction jobs, etc.). They lived in the German and brickkiln settlements; some also lived in Severnyy Poselok. In 1956 these deportees were paroled, and all previous restrictions were lifted. [redacted] some Crimean Tatars were also living in the city under conditions similar to those described above.

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12.

[redacted]

Republic Officials

13. First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Tadzhik SSR - Uldzhabayev (fnu) [Tursunbay].
 Secretary - Obnosov, (fnu) [P. S.], a Russian.
 Secretary - Zaripova, (fnu) [Nizoramo].
 Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Tadzhik SSR -
 Dodkhudoyev, (fnu) [Nazarsho].
 Minister of Internal Affairs (MVD) - Makhkamov, (fnu) [Bobo].
 Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs - Samii, (fnu).
 Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs and Commissar of the Militia of the Tadzhik SSR - General Mansurov.
 Deputy Commissar of the Militia - Lt. Col. Akhmedov.
 Republic Prosecutor - Osmanov, (fnu).

Transportation

14. The city of Stalinabad had a civilian airport, a passenger railroad station, and bus connections to nearby towns. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted] detailed data on the location and layout of the airport and railroad station buildings. (See attached sketches)

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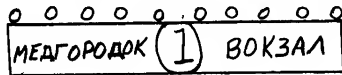
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Trolley buses

15. Trolley buses were introduced to Stalinabad in 1956 and replaced buses on line No. 1 which ran from the trolley bus park at the northern end of ulitsa Lenina, where the trolleys turned, down ulitsa Lenina to the railroad station square. This route was still being referred to by the local populace as Line No. 1. Trolleys ran every 15 minutes from 0600 until 2400 hours. From 2400 to 0200 the duty trolley bus (dezhurnyy) ran every half-hour. The trolley bus stops were the same for either direction. Trolley stops were located as follows:

- a. Medgorodok (Medical City), a square around which the Medinstitut and the Military Hospital were located.
- b. Shkolnaya.
- c. [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM
- d. Putovskaya.
- e. Komsomolskaya.
- f. Gorsad (City park)
- g. Dom Pechati (House of the Press).
- h. Gostinitsa (Hotel).
- i. Vatan movie theater.

16. [REDACTED] the trolley buses [REDACTED] were single-deck, of light tan color, larger than ZIS and ZIL buses, and had the motors in the rear. Above the windshield, for its entire length, was a framed glass (marshrutnoye steklo) about 20 cm wide which bore a sign "Medgorodsk - Vokzal"; these two words were divided by a big encircled number "1". Over this route sign was a row (up to 10) of illuminating bulbs which were lit at night. 50X1-HUM



A route plate "Lenina-Medgorodok-Vokzal" was also mounted on the right side of the trolley bus, between the front and the rear doors. The trolley bus had a rear entrance. Above this rear door and on the outside was a glass enclosed plate with the word vykhod (entrance). The front door had a similar sign above it, indicating vykhod (exit). Invalids, mothers with infants in their arms, and pregnant women had the privilege of entering the trolley through the front door and taking seats reserved for them, which were indicated by a special sign near the driver's isolated cabin.

17. The trolley bus fare for the distance between two stops was 15 kopeks. The fare for the distance within the limits of one toll zone, which included 2 or 3 stops was 30 kopeks. The tickets, white with black lettering for 15 kopeks, and yellowish with red lettering for 30 kopeks, were sold by the conductress who walked up and down the aisle. The tickets were kept in rolls

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in a leather bag which hung on a strap around her neck. Money in any denomination was accepted if change could be made. There were also monthly cut-rate, book-like tickets for students and workers which could be bought at the trolley bus park office upon presentation of certificates of residence and of employment (of study for the students). The owner of such tickets was permitted an unlimited number of rides in the trolley buses. Tickets on the trolley buses and the buses were frequently checked by uniformed and plain-clothes controllers.

Buses

18. Trip fares, sale of ticket, and the procedure for acquiring monthly cut-rate tickets for all bus lines were the same as above. Buses on all lines left every 15 minutes between 0600 and 2400 hours, after which the duty buses ran until 0100.

a. Line No. 2: Medgorodok - Vinzavod (wine distillery). These two words, divided by an encircled number (2), appeared over the front windshield and on the right side (here, however, without the number (2)) of the ZIL buses, which were of light tan color. Following were Bus No. 2 stops:

- (1) Medgorodok
- (2) Shkolnaya
- (3) ?
- (4) Putovskaya
- (5) ?
- (6) Babochiy Poselok (Workers Settlement)
- (7) Roddom (Rodilnyy Dom - Maternity Hospital)
- (8) Standartnyy Gorodok (Standard Town)
- (9) Tadzhikzooloto (former territory of the Trust Tadzhikgold)
- (10) Vinzavod

b. Line No. 3: Vodonasosnaya Stantsiya (waterpumping station) - Aeroport (airport). Line No. 3 buses were blue-colored ZILs, larger than the ZIL model, with more windows and a partial glass roof. Following were Bus No. 3 stops:

- (1) Vodonasosnaya Stantsiya
- (2) Severnyy Poselok (Northern Settlement)
- (3) Medgorodok
- (4) ?
- (5) Putovskaya
- (6) Komsomolskaya
- (7) Gorsad
- (8) Dom Pechati
- (9) Gostinitsa
- (10) Vatan
- (11) Raysovet (at ulitsa Ayni)
- (12) Narodnyy Sud - People's Court
- (13) Infektsionnaya Bolnitsa (Hospital for Infectious Diseases)
- (14) Povorot (turn to the airport)
- (15) ?
- (16) Shelkomotelnaya (Silk-spinning Factory)
- (17) ?
- (18) Airport

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- c. Line No. 4: Vodonasosnaya - Shlagbaum (Railroad barrier at Ayni Street). ZIS buses of light tan color operated on this line. Following are Bus No. 4 stops:

- (1) Vodonasosnaya
- (2) Severnyy Poselok
- (3) Medgorodok
- (4) Gorbanya (City Bath at ulitsa Budennogo)
- (5) Tyurma (City Jail)
- (6) Sad Frunze (Park Frunze)
- (7) Rabochiy Poselok
- (8) Roddom
- (9) Gorpoliklinika (City Clinic)
- (10) Dom Pechati
- (11) Gostinitsa
- (12) Vatan
- (13) Raysovet
- (14) Narsud
- (15) Infektsionnaya Bolnitsa
- (16) Povorot
- (17) Avtobaza (Auto Park)
- (18) Shlagbaum

- d. Line No. 5: Dom Pechati - Kolkhoz imeni Lenina (located off Koktashskoye shosse).

e.

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Taxis.

19. All taxicabs in Stalinabad operated under the state-owned Taksobaza (Taxi Park) located at Komsomolskaya ulitsa. Most of the cabs were grey Pobedas (M-20); there were four black ZIMs and some Volgas. On both sides of the cars, below the windows, were two rows of black and white checkerboard strips about 10 cm wide. A taxicab number was encircled in the middle of this strip.



All cabs had (on the front and rear bumpers) city license plates of yellow background with black lettering.

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20. The fare was not based on kilometers but by so-called proyezd (stage), which consisted of approximately 700 to 800 meters. Box-like black meters were mounted inside the cab in the middle of the dashboard. The upper part of the meter bore a sign: Each stage - one ruble. The window with rotating numbers in the meter showed the total fare. When the meter was running, the red lamp over the front windshield on the driver's side burned; when the meter was idle, the green lamp next to the red burned. One proyezd in a Pobeda cost one ruble; in a ZIM, 1.50 rubles. One hour of waiting time was compensated by

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15 rubles. One fare was charged and regulations did not permit more than four passengers in a cab. Tipping was not required but was customary. Tips ranged from 5 to 50 percent of the fare.

21. Telephone requests for taxis were rare because the fare was charged from the taxi park or stands. Taxi stands were located on the northwest corner of ulitsa Lenina near Putovskaya ulitsa, and at the Dom Pechati on ulitsa Lenina. However, there was no difficulty or long wait for a cab on the main thoroughfares during the day.
22. Drivers employed at the Taksobaza worked every other day. They were allowed to take their cabs from the auto park lot at 0500 and return them at 2400, or later. [redacted] there was no limit on the number of working hours; however, every driver was required to bring in to the baza 400 rubles by the end of the day.

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Water Supply

23. The whole city was adequately supplied with water. Houses which did not have their own water connections inside or on the compounds were provided with public taps on the streets, one tap for every three or four houses. The rate for water was three rubles monthly for each member of the household. A new meter supply system was being constructed. The water pumping station with a reservoir in the north of the town (see Attachment A) was already completed and, according to plans, the whole system should have been in operation in the last quarter of 1958.

Severs

24. A sewerage system was being constructed. The only section of this system in operation was at the Severnyy Poselok. As a rule, toilets were emptied by the city-owned tank cars (tsisterna). Cleaning operation was hand-performed with the use of scoops (cherpaniye vruchnuyu). There were no public rest rooms on the streets of Stalinabad.

Power Supply

25. The city was completely electrified by 220 volts alternating current supplied by the hydropower plant of Nizhniy Varzob, located about 10 km north of Stalinabad. In 1952 the flood washed out the dam, and the city was without electricity for three weeks; local industrial enterprises and educational institutions were closed. Two large generators were brought, allegedly from Moscow, to supply the power for state organizations and movie houses. These generators were installed on the railroad platform cars at the railroad station. All city workers and military troops stationed in the Stalinabad area were put to work on the damaged dam.
26. The high-voltage line from the Varzob power station to Stalinabad was about 10 meters east of the Varzob and Dyushambinka Rivers. [redacted] it ran to the substation located in the industrial area near Koktashskoye shosse. [redacted] new power plant being constructed somewhere on the Vaksh River. This plant, when completed, was supposed to supply power to the Stalinabad and Leninabad areas.

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27. There were three types of rates for use of electricity: the rate for living quarters was 40 kopeks per kilowatt; small enterprises (arteli bytovogo obaluzhivaniya), one ruble; and stores, 1.40 or 1.60 rubles per kilowatt. The use of one 15-watt bulb in buildings where there was a common meter for all apartments amounted to 5 rubles per month; an iron or one-burner cooking range, 60 rubles per month. In winter when the Varzob [N 38-46, E 68-48] electric station did not operate at full power because of water shortage, the use of appliances such as irons, electric burners, etc. was prohibited. Only radii were permitted. Electric meters in all houses were sealed by restrictors (ogranichitel), a sort of safety fuse which was preset for a certain amount of current. The fuse burned out when this amount was exceeded. Violators were deprived of electricity for a period of time which varied in each case.

Communication

28. The main bulk of the city's communications was concentrated in the Central Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Office located on the corner of ulitsa Lenina and Frunze. (For layout of the first floor, see sketch on page 39.) The Central Post Office had several branches located in various parts of the town. A post office was located at Krasnopartizanskaya ulitsa which served the vicinity of Rabochiy Poselok, another was located at the railroad station, etc.

Telegraph

29. In order to send a telegram at the Central Post Office one obtained, at the telegraph counter, an application form of yellowish or bluish color, about 13 x 20 cm wide. A form cost five kopeks, paid immediately or charged later to the total cost of the telegram. Filled in, the form contained the name and address of the receiver, text, signature and address of the sender. There were two types of telegrams: regular and express (molniya); the rate of the latter was much higher. The cost of the telegram was based on the number of words (excluding the address of the sender). [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- [redacted] two short regular telegrams, both totaling some 40 words, [redacted] cost of 25 rubles. The distance to destination did not affect the rate.

Long Distance Calls

30. Out-of-town calls had to be made from the Central Post Office. Reservations for such calls had to be made at least six hours in advance; the caller would be told the time and day of the contact. In order to make a contact, the name, address, and telephone number of the person to be called, had to be given to the counter clerk. The name or address of the caller was not required. If the telephone number was not known, it could be obtained by providing the name and address, for an additional cost of 6.50 rubles. However, in this case the call would not be put through for another 20 to 24 hours. There were regular and express (speshnyy) long distance calls. The express call, where the line was made available immediately, was more expensive. [redacted] 15 rubles for 50X1-HUM
- a six-minute regular call from Stalinabad to Moscow. Prior to placing a call, a deposit of two or three times the estimated charge had to be paid at the counter. When contact had been made, the clerk announced the name and city of the party called, and the number of the booth from which the call had to be taken.

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Local Telephone

31. Not many private houses in Stalinabad had telephones. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted] Telephones in the newly built apartment houses were popular. There were many public telephone booths throughout the city. In order to prevent frequent thefts of telephone apparatus, the old style wooden booths which had been replaced by glass booths which were easier for militiamen to observe. The charge for a call from a public booth was 15 kopeks, and only one coin of this value could be used; there was no time limit. The dial had 10 numbers from "1" to "0" (no letters on dial). The telephone numbers of Stalinabad had four digits (e.g., 25-36). The open line was indicated by prolonged rings; the busy line, by short and frequent buzzes. To get the operator (called [redacted] "gorod" - city) one dialed the "0". The caller could be connected with information through the "city". All telephone booths and city installations, such as hotels, restaurants, state enterprises, had a Stalinabad telephone directory. 50X1-HUM

Radio Facilities

32. Stalinabad had its own republic and city radio stations [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted] the towers behind the Pedagogical Institute on ulitsa Lenina were those of the republic radio station. [redacted] the television tower of the television station (the first one) which, according to plan, was to be put into operation in 1958. A red light on the top of the television tower burned around the clock. The television station was located in the vicinity of the Tractor Parts Plant. (See Attachment A, Nos. 275 and 276)

33. Because of the high cost of regular radios, most people listened to the radio through closed circuit translations (reproduktory). A radio of medium quality cost over 800 rubles; a radio and phonograph combination, 1,100 rubles; and a good quality sets (Minsk, Belarus, Mir) started at 2,000 rubles. Monthly fees for the use of radios amounted to five rubles for a reproduktor and three rubles for a radio. This fee was paid at a special counter at the Central Post Office.

34. Most of the foreign stations were jammed [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted] punishment, however, did not deter people from listening to foreign broadcasts, in fact, [redacted] do-it-yourself-amateurs somehow rebuilt their sets in order to avoid jamming. 50X1-HUM

Periodicals

35. [redacted] periodicals printed in Stalinabad: 50X1-HUM

a. Newspapers: Kommunist Tadzhikistana (Communist of Tadzhikistan) in Russian, and Tadzhikistan Sovety (Soviet Tadzhikistan) in the Tadzhik and Uzbek languages.

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- b. Magazines: Zanane Tadjhikistan (Women of Tadjhikistan) in the Russian and Tadjhik languages, and Karpushtak (Hedgehog) in Tadjhik.

Wages

36. a. Officially, a barber received 300 to 350 rubles a month. On the 15th of each month the shopkeeper submitted the gross income to the office of the artel "Rekord," a state-owned chain of barber and photo shops in Stalinabad. On the 25th of each month barbers received an advance of 150 to 200 rubles, and on the 8th or 10th of the following month received the remainder, minus taxes. [redacted] tips 50X1-HUM
(which, although not compulsory, sometimes amounted to 100 percent of the bill) [redacted] 50X1-HUM
[redacted]
- b. A militiaman received 600 rubles a month and free uniform.
- c. A store clerk received three rubles for each 1,000 rubles of gross income, or very little fixed salary.
- d. A common laborer at the brickkiln received 500 to 600 rubles a month; a specialist (sadshchik, one who puts the row bricks into the oven) and a loader each received 1,200 rubles.
- e. A doctor of medicine received 500 to 600 rubles a month; consequently many of them held two jobs, working six hours at each.

Prices

37. The price list for barber services had to be signed by the chairman and secretary of the artel, and stamped with the official seal of the artel. This price list hung on the wall and had to be visible to the customers. The same rule also applied to all other shops (shoe repair, tailor shops, laundries, etc) performing personal services.

38. Fabrics and Clothing

Shoes (men's and women's) imported from China	280 - 300 rubles
Shoes, summer	260 - 320 rubles
Dresses, women's	400 - 600 rubles
Suits, men's custom-made	2,000 rubles
Suits, men's ready-made	1,600 rubles
Shirts, men's dress, silk	220 - 320 rubles
Shirts, men's cotton	70 - 150 rubles
Necktie, poor quality	12 - 15 rubles
Necktie, good quality	30 - 45 rubles
Cotton fabrics (one meter)	6 - 8 rubles

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39. Commodity Prices (For one kilogram, except as noted)

Butter	25 - 27 rubles
Melted (boiled) butter	28 - 30 rubles

(Prices of the above where higher in the country)

Chinese rice	8.20 rubles
Soviet long grain rice	7.50 rubles
Lump sugar, wrapped	12 rubles
Lump sugar, unwrapped	10 - 10.50 rubles
Granulated sugar	8 - 8.50 rubles
Mutton and beef (1st quality)	16 rubles
Mutton and beef (2nd quality)	12 rubles
Mutton and beef (3rd quality)	7 rubles
Sausage	12 - 18 rubles
Flour, dark	2.20 rubles
Flour, white	5.50 rubles
Bread, dark	.30 kopecks
Bread, gray	.70 kopecks
Bread, white	1.20 kopecks
Donuts (ponchiki)	.50 kopecks each

40. [redacted] chernyy rynok (black market). When it 50X1-HUM

[redacted] volnyy rynok (free market). Food products, such as all kinds of meat, flour, and butter were difficult to obtain in stores even after a long wait in queue; it was easier to procure these at the volnyy rynok (all farmers' markets in the city) at a cost of about one-half more than the state-fixed price. There was a shortage of radios, wool products, footwear, clothing, and fabrics. Stores having these goods had queues in front of them hours in advance of opening time. All these articles could be sold at a 50 to 100 percent profit at the tolkuchka 50X1-HUM (secondhand market) which formed on Sundays in the Stalinabskiy rayon. [redacted]

[redacted] these tolkuchki were held [redacted] some 10 to 12 kilometers southeast of the city. 50X1-HUM Source had heard of Poselok Yaka-Chinarskiy but did not know if it was a rayon center.

41. The local militia was always on the lookout for black marketeers. A previous offender might be given a jail or labor camp sentence for a period of from one to three years. However, this applied only to the "small fry;" in cases where valuable articles were involved, corrupt militiamen just dismissed them and confiscated the valuables.

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Restaurants

42. There were three first-class restaurants: the railroad restaurant, "Vaksh" and "Pamir" (see city map). Buffet prices of purchased products and drinks were 20 percent higher than at the stores. [redacted] items from the price list of the railroad restaurant:

Borsch - 4 rubles
 Soup with meat - 3 rubles
 Soup without meat - 1.50 rubles
 Hamburgers (kotlety) - 6 rubles
 Shashlyk - 6 - 8 rubles
 Pilav - 6 rubles (rice dish)
 Compote - .75 - 1.00 rubles
 Cocoa (cup) - 2 rubles
 Lemonade (bottle - 1 - 2 rubles)
 Tea with sugar (glass) - .50 kop.
 Beer ($\frac{1}{2}$ ltr. bottle) - 3 rubles

Checks were paid to the waiters.

Movies and Theaters

43. a. The price of tickets for all movie theaters (old and new) was the same, 2 to 4.50 rubles, depending on the location of the seat (cheaper seats were closer to the screen). Once a week, on Sundays, there were shows for the children. The standard price was one ruble for any seat. Winter movie theaters had shows every two hours (no continuous showing), from 1000 to 2400 hours, at which time the last show began. Summer movie theaters started after dusk (One or two films were featured, depending upon the length of the film).
- b. Tickets to the Opera House (Teatr Opery i Baleta) and Theater i/n Mayakovskiy ranged from 8 to 25 rubles; programs began at 2030.
- c. The most expensive ticket to the philharmonic concert in the Dom Kultury (House of Culture) cost 10 rubles.

Apartments

44. In private houses (sharing kitchen and restroom with the landlord), one room and hall rented for 150 to 250 rubles a month; two rooms and backyard, 300 to 350 rubles per month. Rooms and apartments in the state-owned houses (ZHAKT) were very cheap; rents were paid once a year. In a dormitory of the Traktordeta1 Zavod, one room of nine square meters cost 15 rubles per month, excluding utilities (electricity, water, sewers).

Stores and Restaurant Hours

45. All stores were open every day of the week, except Monday, from 0900 to 2000 hours, closing for one hour during this time for employees' lunch. Department stores were open from 1300 to 2000 hours. Duty stores (dezhurnyy magaziny) were open on Mondays from 0800 to 2400 hours with a break between 1300 and 1500 hours. Restaurants were open every day from 0900 to 2400. However, they closed the doors at 2300 hours. The orchestras playing in first class restaurants had Mondays off.

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46. Highways

- a. Stalinabad - Takob, about eight meters wide (two lanes). Asphalting of this road from Hadzhi Obi Garm (about five kilometers north of Takob Junction /N 38-49, E 68-57/), which was locally known as Krasnyy Most or Pugus, to the northern end of ulitsa Lenina in Stalinabad had to be completed in 1958. About six kilometers from Putovskaya ulitsa, on the west side of this /Lenina?/ road, a cement works was located; adjacent to this were the workers dormitories. Located three kilometers north of the cement works, on the east side of the road, was the Nizhniy Varzob Power Station. From here a seven-meter wide artificial canal of concrete construction brought the water to Stalinabad. This canal ran parallel with the road, crossing it north of the cement works settlement. It looped around the works, and ran again along the road. West and north of the Nizhniy Varzob Hydro Power Station (GES) were summer Pioneer camps. A few stone quarries with workers' dormitories were also located between the villages of Nizhniy and Verkhniy Varzob, on both sides of the road.
- b. Stalinabad - Shakhrinai /N 38-35, E 68-20/, an eight-to nine-meters wide, two-lane asphalt road. South of Shakhrinai, at the Cheptura /N 38-30, E 68-20/ railroad station, was a fruit and vegetable cannery.
- c. Stalinabad - Ordzhonikidzeabad /N 38-34, E 69-01/, a six-to seven-meters wide, two-lane asphalt road.
- d. Stalinabad - Stalinskiy rayon, a six- to seven- meters wide, two-lane asphalt road.
- e. Stalinabad - Koktash /N 38-27, E 68-46/, a six- to seven-meters wide, two-lane improved field road (gruntovaya).

47. [redacted] lectures with visual aids and movie demonstrations were given at the factories and institutions of higher learning. These lectures were concerned with first aid and civil defense training. [redacted] an organization of sky watch and air raid fighting brigades

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48. During the last two years /1956 to 1958/ a number of air raid exercises had been conducted. [redacted]

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49. Beginning in 1956, all newly built houses had basements with heavy walls reinforced by ferroconcrete. Prior to 1956, houses did not have basements.

50. Attached are the following:

- a. Legend and sketch map of Stalinabad (cf. Attachment A for map).
- b. Legend and  sketch of railroad station area in Stalinabad.
- c. Legend and sketch of the first floor of the railroad station in Stalinabad.
- d. Legend and sketch of Stalinabad Airport.
- e. Legend and sketch of the first floor of the Central Post Office in Stalinabad.
- f. Legend and sketch of a typical intersection with traffic lights in Stalinabad.

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Legend to Sketch Map of Stalinabad (Attachment A)

1. Ulitsa Lenina.
2. Vodonasosnaya Stantsiya (Water Pumping Station) ploshchad. Buses of lines No. 3 and No. 4 turned around at this point.
3. Water pumping station, under construction. Water from the Dyushambinka River flowed into the reservoir via the canal. This station was scheduled to be operating in 1958. The station was called "samotochnaya" (self-flowing, automatic). 50X1-HUM
4. High School No. 12.
5. Reservoir (lake-like). DOSAAF members learned to row and swim on this lake.
6. Water tower, about 25 m in diameter, 30-35 m high, with a red light on the top.
7. German (Nemetskiy) Settlement. Barrack-type houses.
8. Dormitories of brickyard. Five or six two-story buildings.
9. Dormitories of Garment Factory No. 1. Two, two-story houses.
10. Large house under construction.
11. Collective farm market, a new stone building.
12. Dormitory of the Agricultural Institute, a three-story building.
13. Kindergarten and nursery of the brickyard.
14. Auto Park (Avtobaza) No. 3.
15. Trolley park (30-40 trolley buses).
16. Trolley park square.
17. High school.
18. New apartment houses, two-stories with balconies.
19. Severnyy Poselok (North Settlement).
20. Medgorodok (Medical City) square.
21. Medical Institute.
22. Three-story dormitory of No. 21. A gastronom store was on the first floor.
23. Three-story dormitories of No. 21.
24. Republic hospital.
25. Republic clinic (Poliklinika). A two-story building, which was in the same compound as No. 24. In the basement were the registry and rooms for analyses of urin and blood; first floor, X-rays, neuropathologist, therapist, first aid (skoraya pomoshch); second floor, ear, throat, and nose specialist, ophthalmologist, therapist.

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26. Stadium of No.21.
27. Government Summer House (Dacha Pravitelstva). One gate from the large compound leads to ulitsa Lenina; another, to the small side street north of the Dacha.
28. Children's clinic. Two-story building.
29. Auto-highway Technical School (Avtodorozhnyy Tekhnikum).
30. Military hospital.
31. Executive Committee (Rayispolkom) of Dyushambinskiy rayon.
32. Summer (open air) movie theater.
33. Movie theater
34. Grocery store.
35. Shoe repair shop (artel) "Bytovik".
36. Store, manufactured goods (promtovarnyy).
37. Foundation of new building construction.
38. High school.
39. Store, manufactured goods.
40. Pedagogical Institute, a complex of one- and two-story buildings. Located west of its compound was one tall mast with a red light on the top and several small masts, which [] belonged to the Republic Radio Station. 50X1-HUM
41. Dormitory for women of the Pedagogical Institute. A three-story building with the manufactured goods store on the first floor.
42. Stadium of the Pedagogical Institute.
43. Tadzhik SSR Party School. Two-story building.
44. Pionerskaya ulitsa.
45. Shkolnaya ulitsa.
46. Fire station, recently opened.
47. First Militia Department (otdeleniye).
48. New two-story apartment houses.
49. City bathhouse (Gorbanya). Two stories. The first story was reserved on certain days for military personnel. On this floor were a barber shop, snack bar, and cashier's counter (next to the barber shop). The second floor consisted of 10 to 12 individual rooms (nomera), with male and female sections, and having a total capacity for about 100 persons.

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50. New buildings under construction, surrounded by a board fence.
51. Big mosque.
52. Unidentified military organization complex consisting of several buildings surrounded by a board fence.
53. Rayon Finance Office (RayFO)
54. Paintshop (artel) "Khudozhnik".
55. Unidentified state enterprise.
56. Military barracks.
57. Azarezanum Street.
58. Construction Material Works. About 300 workers were employed. Rocks were brought from the quarries located north of the town. One of the products was gypsum blocks (gipsobloki). Next to the works was a lake with warm water containing sulfur and suitable for year-round bathing.
59. Brickyard.
60. Ulitsa Sadovoda (also reported by source as Sadovodov).
61. Settlement of No.59.
62. High School No.11.
63. Two-story house. The first floor was occupied by a manufactured goods store; the second floor served as living quarters for MVD employees.
64. City jail.
65. Two-story house. The first floor was occupied by a gastronom store; the second floor served as living quarters for jail employees.
66. FZO school (vocational).
67. Same as No.66.
68. Post office and savings bank (sberkassa) of No.69.
69. Workers settlement. New two-story houses.
70. Circus.
71. Pioneer Park for children. During school vacations, city fairs were organized here.
72. Pension cashier's city office. Old age and invalid benefits were paid here upon presentation of certificates from the City Soviet.
73. Hospital for government employees.
74. Party Archives and dormitory of government employees.

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75. House of Culture, a two- or three-story building painted yellow.
76. Kindergarten.
77. Two-story teahouse. In summer an outside pavilion (sidewalk cafe) was open in front of the house.
78. "Green Theater," an open-air summer variety theater (estrada).
79. Central Committee of the Communist Party, Tadzhik SSR. Three-story building. The entrance to the Central Committee rooms was in the middle of the annex, from ulitsa Lenina. The room of Central Committee Secretary, Obnosov, was located on the second floor. The north entrance led to the offices of the City Committee of the Party. The south entrance led to the Pass Deck (propusknaya) of the Central Committee.
80. Construction of a new building.
81. Old department store (univermag), one-story.
82. Tailor shop.
83. Dental clinic.
84. Khlebozavod No.2, a small bakery.
85. Former First Militia Department.
86. College of Barristers (Kollegiya Advokatury) of Dyushambinskiy rayon.
87. Mobile park of the City Sanitation Department. Tags for automobiles, motor-bicycles, and bicycles, were issued here.
88. Barber shop.
89. Fabrics and clothing store.
90. Party Committee (Raykom) of Dyushambinskiy rayon.
91. Bread store.
92. Grocery store.
93. Furniture store.
94. Pharmacy.
95. Collective farm market, consisting of many stores and stands in one compound. Entrance to the compound was from Putovskaya, Chapayeva and small side streets.
96. Second and Third Peoples' Courts.
97. Apartment houses.
98. Construction of a new building.
99. Three-story house, with the milk product store on the first floor.

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100. New three-story building. On the first floor was a bookstore "Tadzhikkitab;" on the second and third floors were apartments.

101. Krasnoarmeyskaya ulitsa.

102. Putovskaya ulitsa.

103. Bus stop to Shakhriinauskiy and Stalinabadskiy rayony.

104. Bridge over Dyushambinka River and small dam at the canal next to the river.

105. Republic Dinamo Stadium. There was a parachute jump tower.

106. Lake and park around it.

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107. [redacted] location of an underground military base for jet planes which often performed training flights over the city.

108. Asphalt factory.

109. Sovetskiy Poselok.

110. Military reservation.

111. Ulitsa Chapayeva.

112. Komsomolskaya banya (Bathhouse)

113. Teahouse.

114. Embroidery shop.

115. Restaurant.

116. Office of the Rekord Artel (Photo, barber shops).

117. High school.

118. Taxi park (Taksobaza).

119. Building construction.

120. Theater i/n. Mayakovskiy.

121. Open air icecream cafe.

122. Watchmaker, radio, tailor shops.

123. Military registration office (Voyenkomat).

124. Valet service shops (tailor, shoerepair) of Voyentorg.

125. Yard of No. 123.

126. Small shop of Yuvelirtorg (jewelry).

127. Second Auto Park (Omnibuses).

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128. Pharmacy No.1, old one-story building.
129. Photo shop in wooden kiosk.
130. Central Committee of Trade Unions, two-story building.
131. Old museum, one-story building.
132. Apartment houses.
133. Two-story house, with a barber shop on the first floor.
134. High school.
135. Auto park of FZO School.
136. Two-story building housing unidentified military organization. Admission to the building was by pass only.
137. Apartment house.
138. Former Commerce Bank, razed to make room for a new construction.
139. Two big plane trees in the middle of the street.
140. Silk thread spinning artel.
141. Komsomolskaya ulitsa.
142. Kommunisticheskaya ulitsa.
143. Two-story building with a gastronom store on the first floor.
144. Construction of a new building.
145. Dormitory of Central Committee of Communist Party.
146. New two-story building housing various state organizations.
147. Former building of Central Committee of Communist Party, now housing NARKOMKHOZ and other organizations.
148. Former building of the City Prosecutor's Office, razed to make way for the construction of a new building.
149. Building housing GorONO (City Department of Public Education) and Sanitary Inspection. In the rear of this compound a notary public office was located.
150. City Executive Office (Gorispolkom) and OVIR MVD, Tadjik SSR.
151. Two-story apartment building.

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152. [Former] Ministry of Construction Materials of Tadzhik SSR.
153. Grocery and bread store.
154. Shoe store.
155. City maternity hospital (Gorroddom), two-story building.
156. Fire station.
157. Communal Bank, an old one-story house.
158. City Park.
159. Open air movie theater ~~in~~ Komsomols.
160. City ZAGS.
161. Barber shop.
162. Dwelling.
163. New museum, the former Ferdowsi Library, a one-story building.
164. One-story building of the Central Committee of KSM Tadzhik SSR.
165. Ulitsa Budennogo.
166. Krasnopartizanskaya ulitsa.
167. City hospital.
168. Building which formerly housed the Red Cross.
169. House of the Officers (Dom Ofitserov).
170. Park of No. 169.
171. Three-story high dormitory of the Agricultural Institute.
172. Children's Hospital for Infectious Diseases.
173. MVD hospital.
174. Militia building. Offices of the Commissar of Militia of Tadzhik SSR, the Military Court (Tribunal), the GAI (Gosudarstvennaya Avto-Inspektsiya - State Auto Inspection), the City Prosecutor, the Passport Desk, the Duty Officer of the City Militia, KPZ (Kamera Predvaritelnogo Zaklyucheniya - Cell of Preliminary Confinement).
175. Sanitary Inspection, of Tadzhik SSR.
176. Ministry of Health of Tadzhik SSR.
177. Two-story building and compound of KGB.
- 177a. Old Dinamo Stadium.

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- 178. Agricultural Institute, a three-story annex and a one-story annex.
- 179. Children's hospital.
- 180. Garage of No. 181.
- 181. Central Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Office, a two-story building which had a clock with 3 dials at the top of the tower. (See Attachment E for first-floor layout.)
- 182. House of the Government at the Square (this building actually bears that same name). The Council of Ministers and the Supreme Soviet of Tadzhik SSR, were located in this three-story building. The basement was also used for offices; among others it housed the Otdel Kadrov (entrance was permitted without a pass), and a snack bar. The house pass desk (Komendatura) and Office for Complaints were located on the first floor.
- 183. Ministry of Culture of Tadzhik SSR, formerly the City Committee of the Communist Party.
- 184. FZO School for radio technicians.
- 185. Library in/n Lakhuti.
- 186. Conference Hall of No. 183.
- 187. Garment Factory No. 1, a compound and complex of several annexes. Approximately 1100 to 1200 workers, mostly women, were employed on two shifts.
- 188. Kindergarten and nursery of No. 187.
- 189. Construction of new buildings.
- 190. New three-story apartment houses.
- 191. Compound of No. 192 and first aid.
- 192. Central Clinic (Tsentrlnaya Poliklinika).
- 193. Standard City (Standartnyy Gorodok). Settlement of plan houses. New apartment houses were constantly being constructed on the ploshchad Fontana side.
- 194. FZO School.
- 195. Electrical appliances store.
- 196. GORPROMTORG.
- 197. Movie studio.
- 198. Movie theater in/n Gorkiy.
- 199. High school. In the evenings the second floor was used by the School of Marks and Lenin.

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- 200. Snack bar (pavilion) and showers in the rear of the building (in the summer).
- 201. Two-story house. The first floor was occupied by a jewelry store.
- 202. Radio shop.
- 203. One-story dwellings.
- 204. Printing shop.
- 205. Red Cross and other state organizations.
- 206. Ulitsa Frunze.
- 207. Military organization with a border troops post in front of it.
- 208. Unidentified school and dormitory in a two-story building.
- 209. Cotton ginning factory.
- 210. MVD. Two-story building.
- 211. Office of the City Food Sales (Gorpushchetorg).
- 212. Compound of No. 213.
- 213. Maternity Hospital No. 2.
- 214. High school.
- 215. Prospekt Kuybysheva.
- 216. Ministry of Education.
- 217. Border troop location.
- 218. Three-story apartment houses.
- 219. ~~Abolished~~ Ministry of Light Industry.
- 220. House of the Press (Dom Pechati). Two-stories.
- 221. Former Central Committee of the Party.
- 222. Library ~~in~~ Ferdowsi.
- 223. Restaurant "Pamir".
- 224. Selskokhozyaystvennyy movie theater.
- 225. New hotel. Three-story building.
- 226. Ministry of Trade.
- 227. Univermag No.2.

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- 228. Three-story building. First floor occupied by gastronom store.
- 229. Unidentified state organization.
- 230. GOSBANK.
- 231. Opera house.
- 232. Ploshchad Fontana (Fountain).
- 233. Dormitory of Agriculture Institute.
- 234. Administration and library of Agriculture Institute.
- 235. Garage of Central Committee of the Party.
- 236. Moscow Clothing Store.
- 237. Ulitsa Nizami.
- 238. Building which formerly housed the Academy of Sciences.
- 239. Three-story hotel with compound. The Vaksh Restaurant was on the first floor; the entrance to the restaurant was on ploshchad Fontana.
- 240. State University i/n Lenin.
- 241. Unidentified school.
- 242. Elektrosbyt (City office of the electrical consumption).
- 243. Cancer research laboratory and clinic.
- 244. Cinema operators' school and dormitory.
- 245. Office of Aeroflot. The city ticket office.
- 246. Grocery store.
- 247. Unidentified state organization.
- 248. Shoe factory.
- 249. Shops (radio, watchmaker).
- 250. Photo shop.
- 251. Winter movie house "Vatan".
- 252. Summer movie house "Vatan".
- 253. Hydroelectrical Technical School. Three-story building.
- 254. Department store "Children's World" (Univermag Detskiy mir).
- 255. Ploshchad Ayni with Ayni Monument and ulitsa Ayni.
- 256. Agricultural Exhibition.

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257. Mess hall (stolovaya) of No. 253.
258. Two-story apartment houses.
259. Tailor shop.
260. Office of Construction Trust.
261. Collective farm market.
262. Two-story building of Tadzhikprodsnab. (Tadzhik food supply).
263. Tadzhikpromsovet (Industrial Council of Tadzhik SSR).
264. Sport supply store.
265. Office and warehouse of Pamir Geological Expedition.
266. Ulitsa Chekhova.
267. School.
268. Shops of City Sewer System.
269. Garage of Council of Ministers of Tadzhik SSR.
270. Red Square where parades and demonstrations on festive occasions were held.
271. Former territory of Tadzhikzoloto (Gold) Trust.
272. Unidentified state organization. New three-story building.
273. Khlebozavod No. 1 (Bakery), with its own power substation.
274. Dormitory of No. 276.
275. Television station and tower. This was to be in operation in 1958.
276. Tractor Parts Plant (Zavod Traktordetal). Some 1,000 workers were employed in three shifts. The plant consisted of the following shops: thermal, casting, mechanical with four departments, and grinding. Spare parts for tractors were produced for the MTS and collective farms.
277. Water tower for Nagornyye Poselki.
278. Wine distillery.
279. Brewery.
280. Auto Inspection GUM (Chief Directorate of Militia).
281. Artel "Metallist" (chrome plating).
282. Tobacco factory.
283. South to north: First, Second, Third Nagornyye Poselki (Hill Settlements), all interconnected.

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284. Freight station of No. 288.
285. Unidentified school.
286. Pit for burning the lime from the quarries north of the town.
287. Repair shops (depo) of No. 288.
288. Narrow-gauge railroad from the cement factory, north of Stalinabad, to the dead-end siding south of ulitsa Ayni. At this point, it connected with the central railroad station.
289. Two-story apartment houses.
290. New workers settlement, heavily populated by Soviet deportees of German origin.
291. Subtropicheskaya ulitsa.
292. Old one-story building of No. 293.
293. New three-story annex of the knit goods factory.
294. Dormitory of the State University.
295. Two-story building, formerly occupied by Tadzhikpromsovet.
296. Finance department of Zheleznodorozhnyy rayon (RayFo).
297. Three-story apartment houses.
298. School.
299. Music school.
300. High school.
301. Peoples' Court of Zheleznodorozhnyy rayon.
302. Store, manufactured goods.
303. Hospital for Infectious Diseases.
304. Kindergarten.
305. School for construction workers (six-month courses in masonry, carpentry).
306. Three-story building. A gastronom store and a barber shop were located on the first floor.
307. New four-story bakery.
308. Greek Orthodox Church and cemetery.
309. Dormitory, of No. 305.
310. Three-story house about to be completed.

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- 311. High school and dormitory (shkola-internat).
- 312. Summer movie theater.
- 313. Three-story house. The first floor housed an unidentified state organization.
- 314. Auto Park No. 4.
- 315. Zagotzerno (Office for storage and distribution of grain).
- 316. Grain elevator and electric operated flour mill.
- 317. Mechanical Repair Works. The building had not been completed.
- 318. Shlagbaum Square, the terminus of city bus line No. 4.
- 319. Woodworking factory.
- 320. Silk mill. Some 2,000 workers were employed.
- 321. Automatic barrier for the railroad to Yangi Bazar (railroad station of town of Ordzhonikidzeabad N 38-34, E 60-017).
- 322. Populated blocks consisting of plan houses. The southern part of this area was inhabited with civilian and military airfield personnel.
- 323. Military barracks.
- 324. Entrance to the airfield for military personnel.
- 325. Watchtowers.
- 326. Small military aircraft, painted green.
- 327. Airport building. One-story. (See Attachment D for layout.)
- 328. Buildings for airport personnel: school, club, movie theater, living quarters.
- 329. Railroad repair shop.
- 330. Railroad station. (See Attachment B, C for detailed layouts of the railroad station area and building).
- 331. Zheleznodorozhnyy Park.
- 332. Summer movie theater.
- 333. Winter movie theater.
- 334. Wooden bridge for pedestrians over 3 or 4 railroad tracks.
- 335. Railroad militia office.

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- 336. Office of the freight station.
- 337. Grain storage.
- 338. Machine factory.
- 339. Farm equipment repair plant.
- 340. Appliance store (bicycles, radio, rugs, china).
- 341. Several small shops (teahouses, radio, watchmaker) was to be razed to make space for new buildings.
- 342. New construction surrounded by wooden fence.
- 343. Warehouse of Rekord Artel.
- 344. Pharmacy No. 2 and medical supply warehouse for the whole city.
- 345. Woodworking factory.
- 346. Same as No. 342.
- 347. Same as No. 342.
- 348. Two-story house for MVD employees.
- 349. New bathhouse. Two-story building.
- 350. Same as No. 342.
- 351. Dormitory of the textile combine.
- 352. Second Militia Department (otdeleniye).
- 353. Coal warehouse.
- 354. Warehouses.
- 355. Verkhnyaya ploshchad(Upper Square), settlement of the textile combine.
- 356. Three-story houses for the textile combine employees.
- 357. Complex of two-story houses of MVD surrounded by a heavy brick wall with two steel gates.
- 358. Border Troops location.
- 359. Former location of the military hospital.
- 360. Textile combine workers' settlement.
- 361. New textile combine. Construction began in 1954. At the time, some of the shops had not been completed.
- 362. Old buildings of No. 361.

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- 363. Ordzhonikidze Mechanical Works.
- 364. The Militia otdeleniye.
- 365. Flour mill at the canal near Dyushambinka River.
- 366. Power station.
- 367. City Dairy (Gormolzavod).
- 368. Location of the old Farmers Market which was torn down. The new market was located at Putovskaya ulitsa.
- 369. Packing equipment warehouse (Bazatary) of Gorpromtorg.
- 370. Auto Park No. 7 for trucks.
- 371. Vegetable warehouse (Baza).
- 372. Knit goods factory.
- 373. Meat packing combine (Myaso Kombinat).
- 374. Workers' settlement of No. 373.
- 375. Tannery.
- 376. Military barracks.
- 377. Dead-end sidings (typiki). Coal and construction material warehouses were located here.
- 378. Automatic railroad barrier, blinking red light when closed.
- 379. Gasoline filling station for the city buses and taxis.

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Legend to  Sketch of the Area of the Railroad Station in Stalinabad
(Attachment B) 50X1-HUM

1. Railroad station, a two-story building (See Attachment C for layout of first floor.)
2. Passenger platform.
3. Entrance to passenger platform.
4. Parking space.
5. Post office.
6. Hand luggage check counter. Luggage allowance was limited to 70 kilograms per ticket, at a charge of 70 kopeks per kilogram. Luggage over 70 kilograms, must be sent via railroad express. (item No. 29).
7. Barber shop.
8. Stores, snack bars, valet service.
9. Barber shop.
10. Grocery store.
11. Monument of Frunze or Khybyshev surrounded by flower beds.
12. Trolley bus stop.
13. Appliance store.
14. Walk with trees and grass beds.
15. New construction surrounded by wooden fence.
16. Winter teahouse.
- 16a. Open air teahouse surrounded by wooden fence.
17. Watchmaker's shop, beer "joint," bakery.
18. Railroad militia office located in a one-story building, behind some residential buildings.
19. Pedestrian walk to the wooden bridge over the tracks.
20. Former military hospital.
21. Gate to the railroad warehouses.
22. Fence around No. 21.

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23. Two loading cranes.
24. Railroad tracks.
25. Warehouse.
26. Shed.
27. Loading platform for railroad cars.
28. Loading platform for trucks.
29. Railroad express office. All baggage shipped via railroad express was repacked in the railroad's own containers. The fee to any point in the USSR was 300 rubles for one container regardless of the weight of the baggage.
30. Farm equipment repair works.

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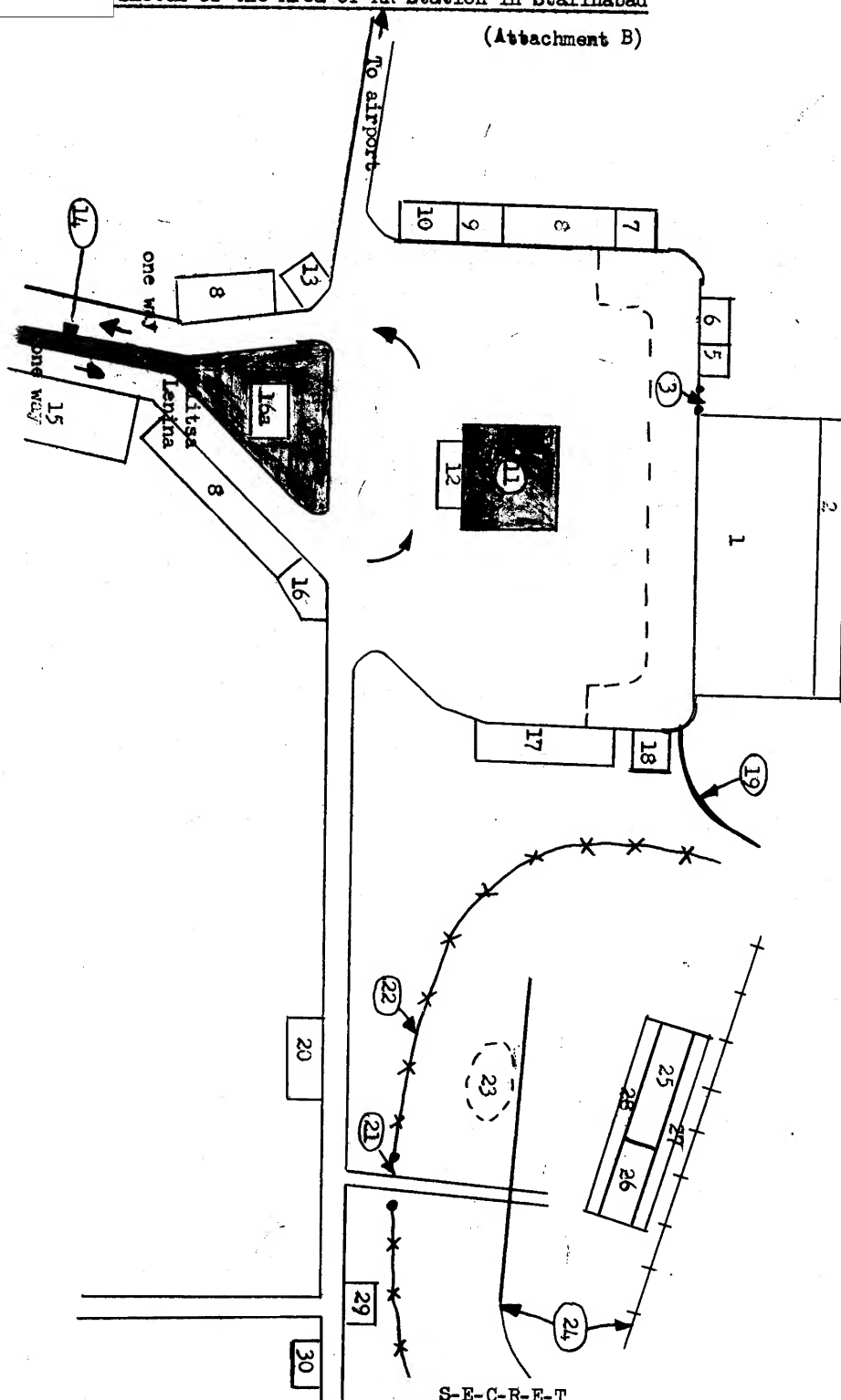
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Sketch of the Area of RR Station in Stalinabad

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(Attachment B)



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Legend to Sketch Layout of First Floor of the Railroad Station in Stalinabad
(Attachment C)

1. Main entrance from the railroad station square.
2. Newspaper and book store.
- 3, 4, Ticket counters. Each counter was open at a specific time which was indicated over the window; also indicated were the destinations for tickets sold.
- 5.
6. Exit to passenger platform. This door was usually locked.
7. First aid room.
8. Unidentified service rooms and offices.
9. Savings bank window (sberegatel'naya kassa) which also had a service window to the square.
10. Information desk.
11. Waiting room with wooden benches in the middle and around the walls. Open 24 hours a day.
12. Exit to trains.
13. Public telephone booth.
14. Hallway to second floor.
15. Station superintendent's office.
16. Deputy to station superintendent's office.
17. Employees entrance.
18. Entrance on the outside of building to the hand luggage checkroom (kamera khraneniya ruchnogo bagazha).
19. Entrance to restaurant.
20. Railroad restaurant. There were about 30 tables with 4 chairs to each table.
21. Exit to platform.
22. Orchestra platform.
23. Cold buffet and bar serving soft and alcoholic beverages.
24. Kitchen.
25. Entrance to kitchen from square.
26. Cloakroom for patrons of the restaurant.
27. Passenger platform.

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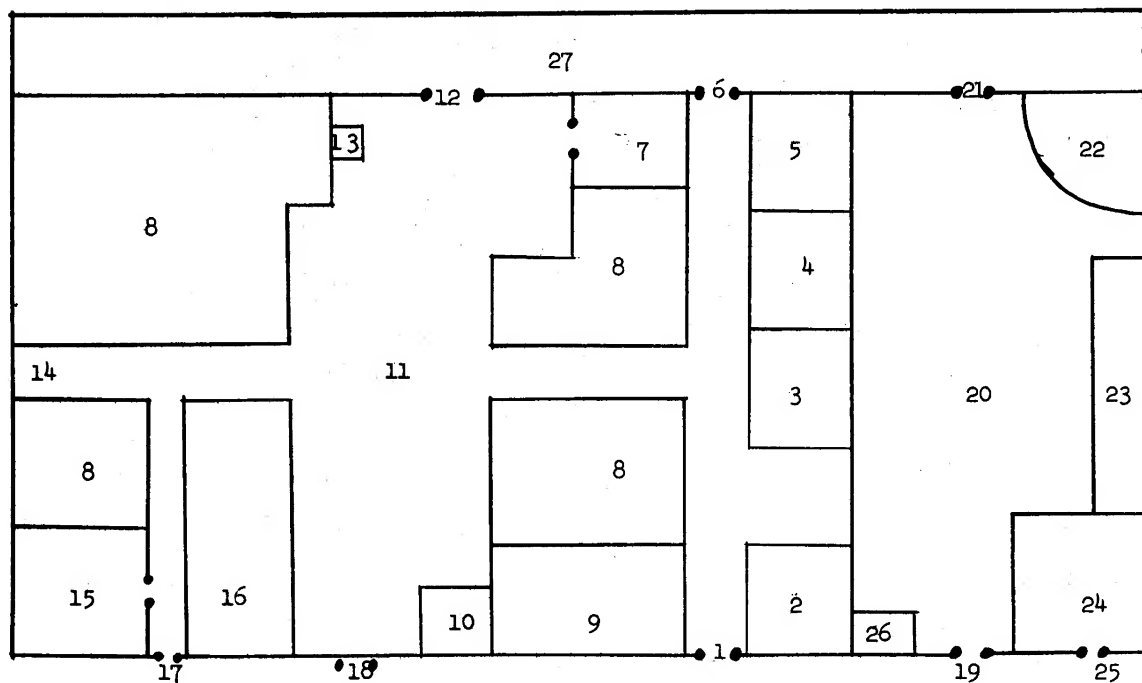
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Sketch Layout of First Floor of the Railroad Station in Stalinabad
(Attachment C)



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Legend to Sketch of Stalinabad Airport
(Attachment D)

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1. Main gate.
2. Barbed wire fence around airfield.
3. Grocery stand.
4. Manufactured goods stand.
5. Snack bar.
 - * No's. 3, 4, and 5 are glass wall constructions.
6. Guarded gate to the planes.
7. Winter building of the airport (closed in the summer).
8. Entrance with a few steps.
9. Ticket office.
10. Information desk.
11. Luggage scales.
12. Exit to the planes.
13. Public telephone booth.
14. Restaurant.
15. Cold buffet in the restaurant.
16. Kitchen.
17. Waiting room with round tables, padded chairs and sofas.
18. Monument of Stalin or Lenin in the center of the asphalted square.
Around this square were parking places for buses and taxicabs.
19. Summer location of the airport, a partially glass-enclosed construction
with a wooden fence around it. The roof was supported by several posts.
20. Entrance to No. 19.
21. Information desk.
22. Ticket office.
23. Luggage scales.
24. Waiting room.
25. Exit to the planes from No. 19.
26. Weathercock.

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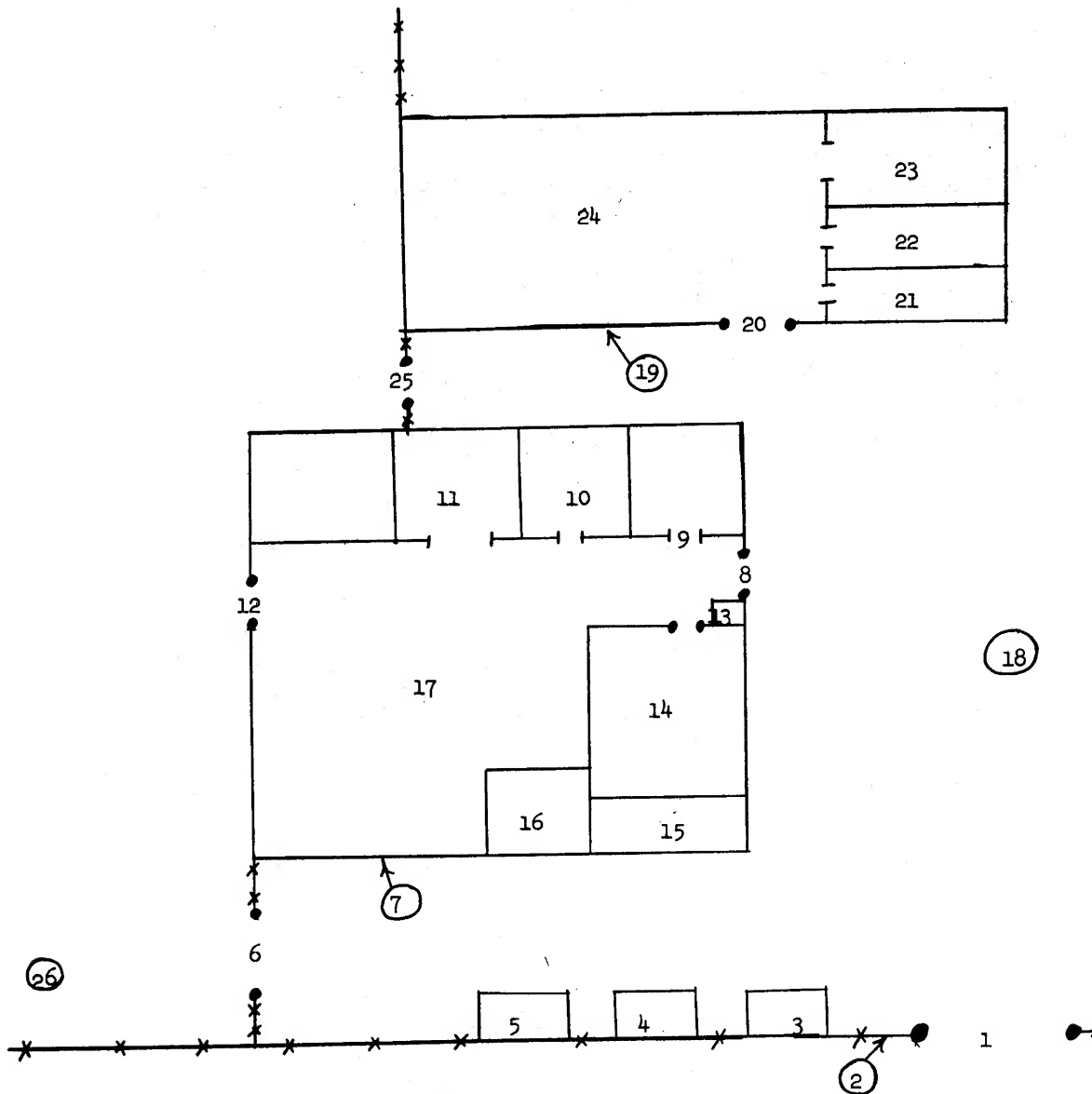
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Sketch of Stalinabad Airport
(Attachment D)

No Scale

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Legend to Sketch Layout of The First Floor of the Central Post Office in
Stalinabad (Attachment E)

1. Main entrance from the corner of ulitsy Lenina and Frunze.
2. Book and newsstand facing the street. Entrance into the stand was from the hall.
3. Two rows of marble columns with four columns in each row.
4. Mailbox standing on the floor. This was emptied on the half-hour.
5. Round stand with envelope glue.
6. Rectangular table with benches around it.
7. Oval table and stools around it.
8. Door to the second floor.
9. Room of the Post Superintendent.
- & 10, 11. Unidentified counters.
12. Window for pension payment.
13. Complaints counter.
14. Parcel window.
15. Money orders, insured letters.
16. Duty desk: wrapping of parcels, sale of boxes and other accessories necessary for parcel wrapping.
- & 17, 18. Stamps, airmail, international letters.
19. Savings accounts (sberkassa) and payments for use of radio sets.
20. General delivery counter.
21. Telegram counter.
22. Stand containing personal post office mailboxes.
23. Connecting door between the main hall and telephone office.
24. Door to the second floor.
25. Door to the telephone office.
26. Exit to ulitsa Frunze.

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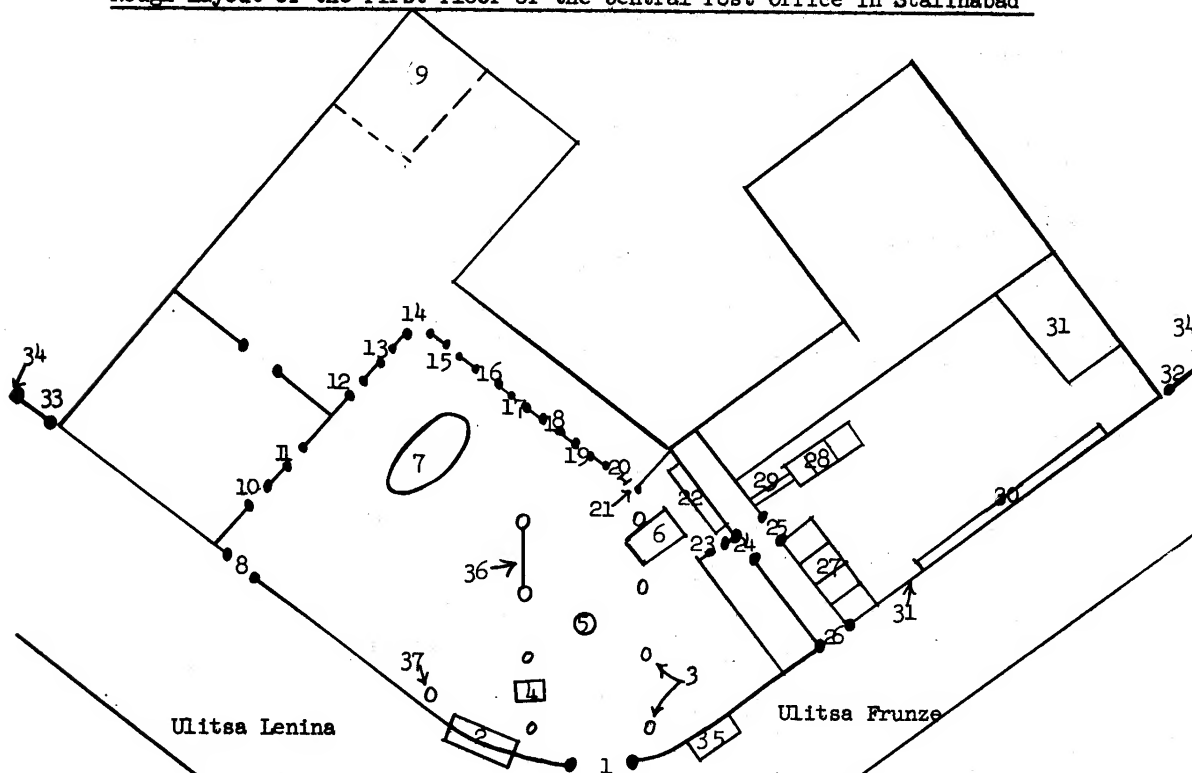
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27. Four long distance telephone booths.
28. Three long distance telephone booths.
- 29 & 30. Waiting benches.
31. Long distance telephone office with 3 counters (2 were usually closed).
32. Steel gates to the yard of the post office. These gates were usually open to traffic.
33. Steel gates to the yard. These gates were usually locked.
34. Fence around the post office compound.
35. Two public telephone booths outside the building.
36. Board with placards and ads, between two marble columns.
37. Main hall "duty" man (dezurnyy po zalu), maintained order in the hall, filled the ink and glue pots, etc.

Rough Layout of the First Floor of the Central Post Office in Stalinabad



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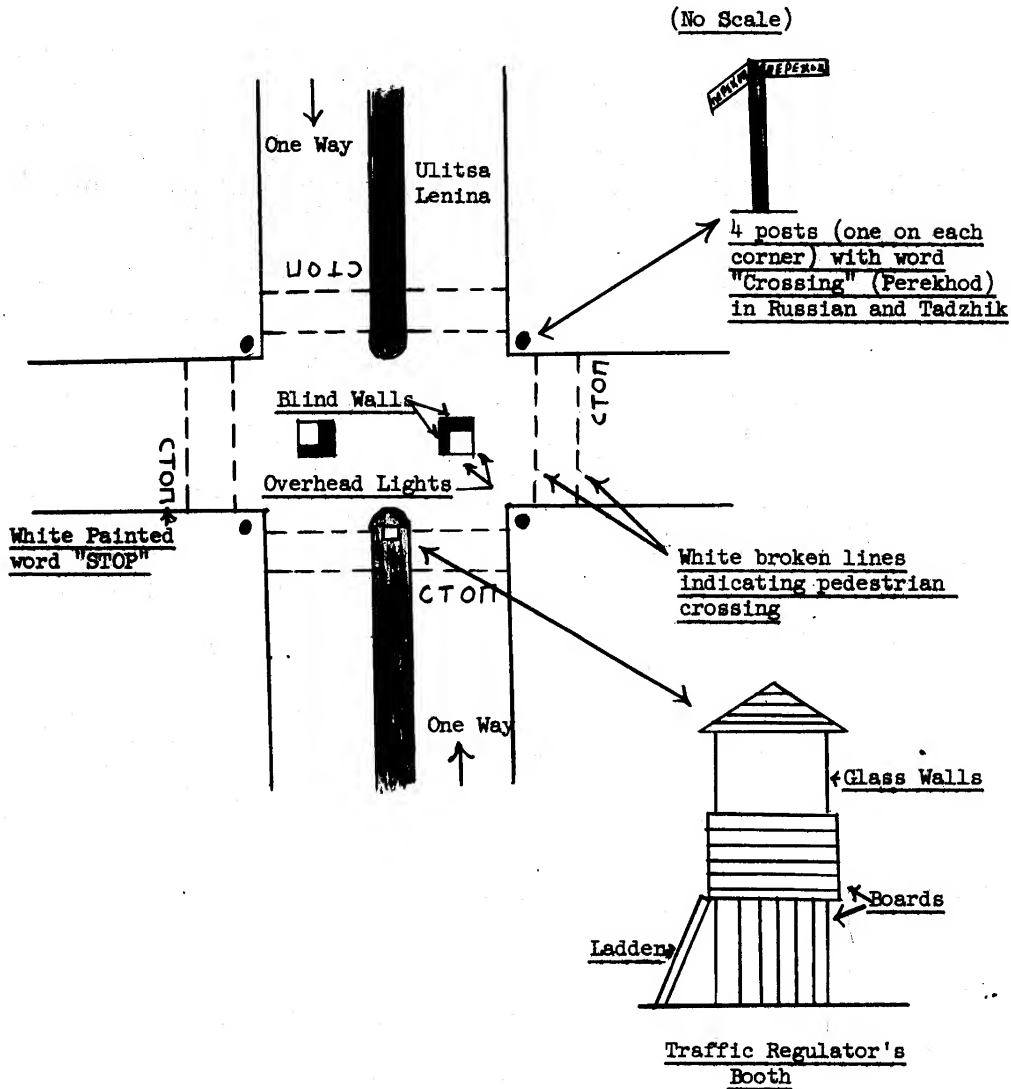
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Sketch of Typical Intersection with Traffic Lights at Ulitsa
Lenina in Stalinabad
(Attachment F)

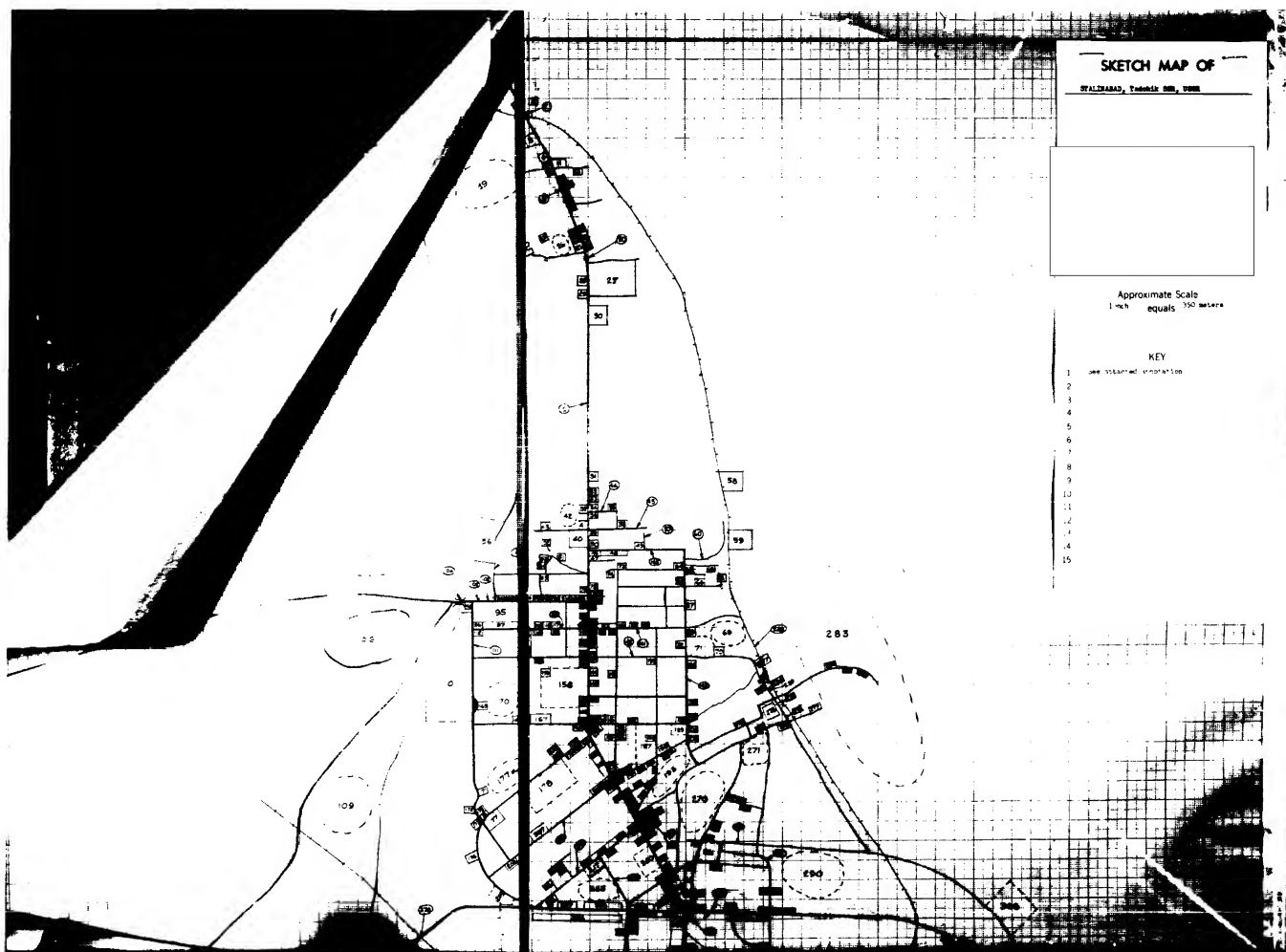
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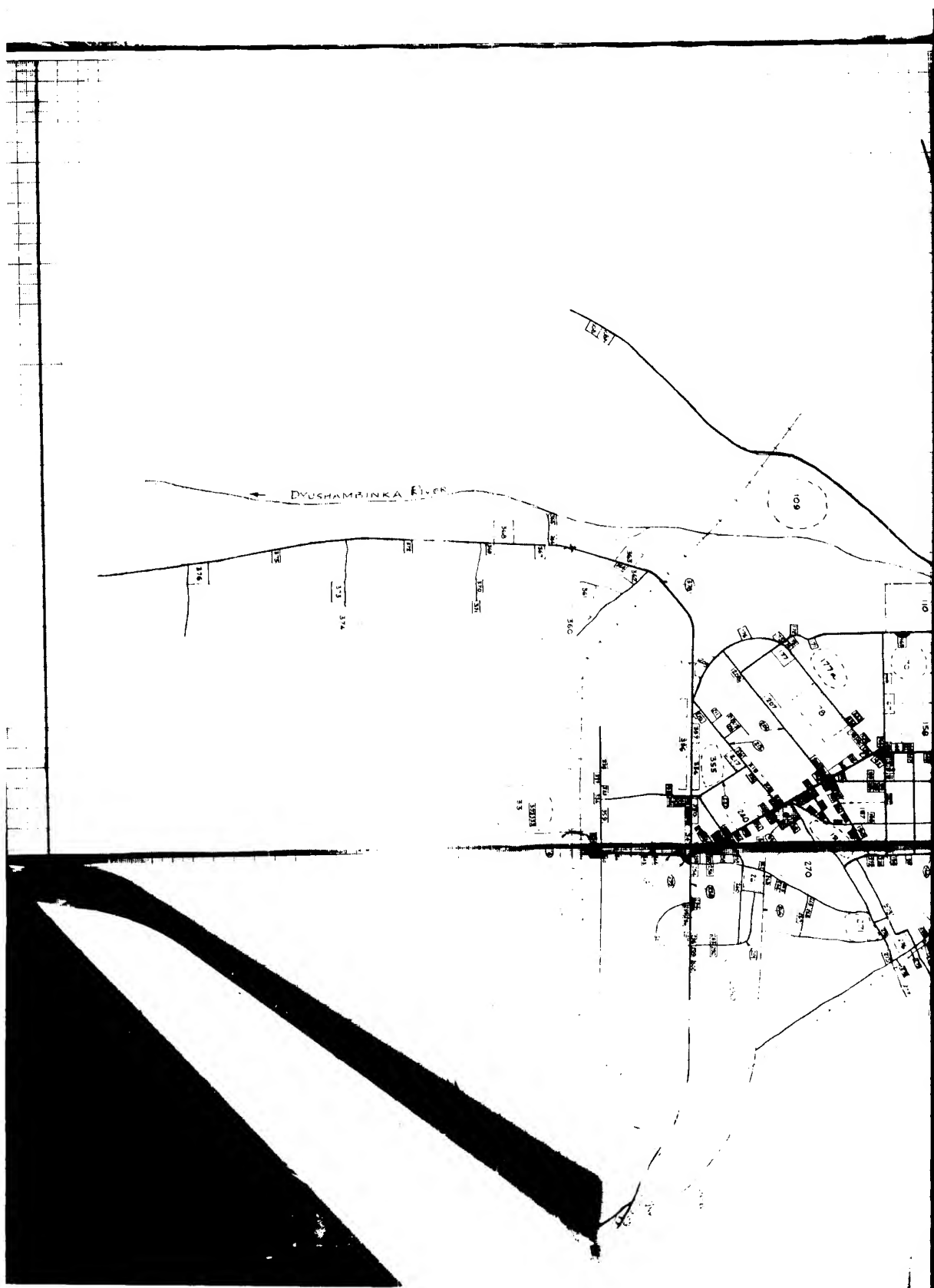
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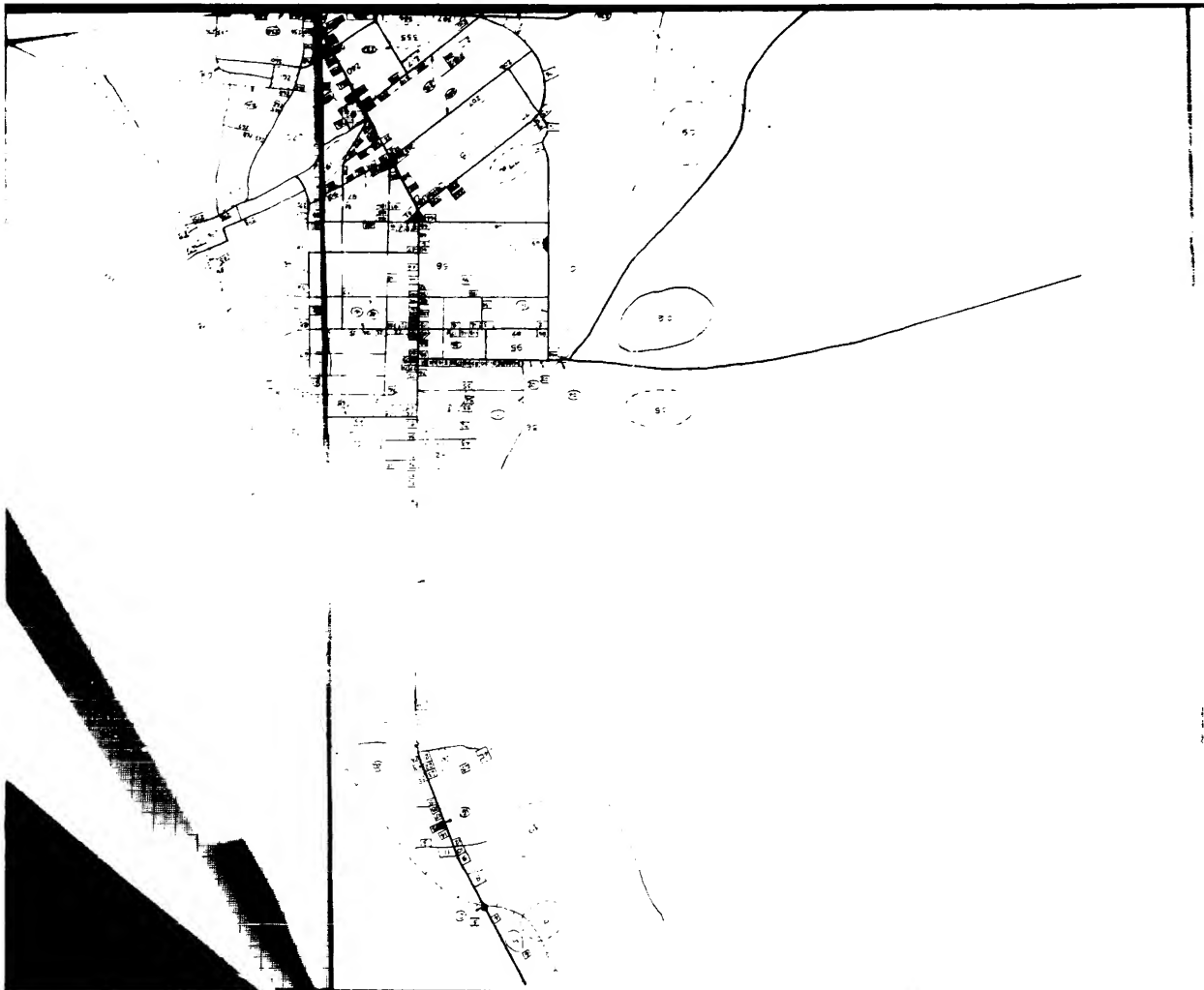
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